

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2559.

CROWDED HOUSE HEARD THE OPERA LAST EVENING

Carmen as Presented by Local Amateurs Was a Brilliant Success.

The expectations of many weeks of patient effort and careful training were realized last night when the curtain fell on the first act of Carmen. It was a trying ordeal even with such a singer as Annis Montague Turner at the head of the direction, for an amateur chorus, amateur singers and an amateur orchestra, or practically so, to attempt Bizet's masterpiece, but the results justified the ambition and Honolulu's musical cult may feel justly proud of their productive genius.

Carmen with its wonderful harmonic tone pictures of southern romance, glowing with the ardent passions of love, jealousy and revenge, the dominant notes of the story, and revealing in Bizet's brilliant chords the virile, tempestuous life of sunny Spain, olive complexions, flashing knives and still more brightly flashing eyes, smugglers in the lonely mountain passes, scarlet-clad toroadores in the sunlit blood stained ring, gallant soldiers, flirting girls, all these in Carmen are told as clearly by Bizet's melodic score as they are depicted by the dramatic action of the singers, and present obstacles not lightly to be attempted.

The orchestra intent on its own difficulties in interpreting the wealth of Carmen's music, lends little or no aid to the uncertain singer and the successful combination of stage and orchestra last night bestows, in view of these difficulties, absent in the lighter operas, more laurels to Annis Montague Turner, Director Jocher and their assistants on the stage or in the orchestra pit and commends the ambition, patience and true love of music that accepted the task and brought it to last night's success.

And with the triumph of the musicians, the dramatic and scenic effects should not be forgotten. While the ease of the trained artist was not apparent, much of the dramatic pose and gesture was forceful and effective, due to the hard work of W. D. Adams, while the spectacular effects of the bright, correct costumes and the special scenery by Sharp added much to the pleasure of the performance.

The opening overture was rendered in excellent style and the confidence thus established grew as the opera progressed. The chorus is eminently to be commended being well balanced and powerful. Their best work was exhibited perhaps in the smugglers' choruses of the third act.

Annis Montague Turner as Carmen added a distinct picture to the characters she has been seen in locally. Investing the character with an original interpretation, her vivacity and dramatic force in the more forceful passages was markedly appreciated. She was essentially the dominant note of the opera, her individuality stamping the entire performance. Her voice seems to have lost none of its charm and power and numerous floral tributes testified the admiration of friends. Aside from her individual work, necessarily in the foremost place of the production, her skillful training and musical influence was apparent in principals and chorus throughout the production.

One of the most pleasing features of the presentation was the singing and personality of Miss Alice Campbell as Micaela. Her blonde beauty well suited the role while she invested the character with the modest timidity of a village girl emboldened by love to heroic enterprise. Her singing is perhaps best expressed in the one word that was prominent on the lips of her auditors "sweet." Every note leaves her throat as clearly true and flute-like as the roundelay of a young thrush. Her every appearance was eagerly awaited and she received an ovation of flowers and plaudits. Mrs. Phillip Frear and Miss Stella Love as the Gypsy friends of Carmen sang and played their roles.

ALLAN DUNN.

PROCEEDINGS TO REVOKE FIDELITY CO.'S CHARTER

Deputy Insurance Commissioner Smithies Charges the Company With Making False and Fraudulent Statements.

George E. Smithies, Deputy Insurance Commissioner, through the Attorney General's Department has brought a suit against the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, to revoke its charter for reasons set forth at length in the complaint. The main ground is that the company is not possessed of the amount of capital paid up required by law to do insurance business in this Territory. To show such impotent condition of the Fidelity Insurance Company, Mr. Smithies produces figures he obtained by investigating its affairs. He charges the company with making false and fraudulent statements of its financial standing. The following extracts from the complaint, with sub-headings added, need no explanation:

NATURE OF COMPANY.

That at all times herein mentioned the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was and still is a joint stock company, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, having its principal place of business at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

That among the purposes for which the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was organized were the following: to insure and issue bonds guaranteeing the fidelity of public officials and employees, officers and employees of banks, corporations and business houses holding positions of trust and pecuniary responsibility; to act as surety on bonds required in court proceedings; to insure and issue policies for employers' liability, elevator, plate glass, accident, fire, life, marine and all kinds of insurance of every description; and to guarantee and insure the title and titles of real estate.

That on the 1st day of October, 1903, the authorized capital stock of the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was the sum of \$200,000.00.

CAPITAL REQUIRED.

That under Sec. 7 of Act 69 of the Session Laws of 1903 it is unlawful for any insurance company, or corporation, organized under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, prior to the 1st day of October, 1903, to transact the business of insurance, or issue a policy of insurance without first having a subscribed capital of not less than \$100,000.00, of which \$50,000.00 thereof must have been paid in cash.

That said statement purporting to represent the assets and liabilities of the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, so filed with your affiant, as aforesaid, represented that said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, had a subscribed capital stock of \$100,000.00, of which \$75,500.00 thereof had been paid in cash.

That said statement purporting to represent the assets and liabilities of the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, so filed with your affiant, as aforesaid, represented that said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, did not have on said 3rd day of October, 1903, nor at any time up to said 19th day of November, 1903, a paid up cash capital of \$75,500.00, and that the statement so filed by the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, with affiant, as Deputy Insurance Commissioner as aforesaid, on the 3rd day of October, 1903, wherein and whereby it was represented to affiant that the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, had the sum of \$75,500.00 of its capital stock paid in cash was false, fraudulent and untrue; and upon information and belief affiant states that of said sum only \$100.00 thereof was paid in cash.

FAUXDULENT STATEMENT.

That between the 9th and the 19th days of November, 1903, affiant made an examination of the affairs of the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, for the purpose of ascertaining if the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, relating to the payment of the capital of said Company had been complied with, and that upon such examination affiant ascertained that said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, did not have on said 3rd day of October, 1903, nor at any time up to said 19th day of November, 1903, a paid up cash capital of \$75,500.00, and that the statement so filed by the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, with affiant, as Deputy Insurance Commissioner as aforesaid, on the 3rd day of October, 1903, wherein and whereby it was represented to affiant that the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, had the sum of \$75,500.00 of its capital stock paid in cash was false, fraudulent and untrue; and upon information and belief affiant states that of said sum only \$100.00 thereof was paid in cash.

That from said 19th day of November, 1903, up to and including the 17th day of January, 1904, said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, failed and neglected to make good such impairment up to the amount required by law, and that on the 18th day of January, 1904, affiant, as Deputy Insurance Commissioner, revoked the license of authority to transact the business of insurance in this Territory of said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited.

FAILED TO MAKE GOOD.

That from said 19th day of November, 1903, up to and including the 17th day of January, 1904, said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, failed and neglected to make good such impairment up to the amount required by law, and that on the 18th day of January, 1904, affiant, as Deputy Insurance Commissioner, revoked the license of authority to transact the business of insurance in this Territory of said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited.

OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS.

Affiant is informed and believes and upon such information and belief states that prior to the 3rd day of October, 1903, and from said 3rd day of October, 1903, up to said 18th day of January, 1904, said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, has issued policies of insurance and acted as surety on bonds pursuant to the objects for which said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was organized, and that there are now outstanding many policies of insurance so issued by said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, and that said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, is now liable upon many bonds so executed by it as surety.

ITS EXISTENCE FORFEITED.

Affiant further states that by reason of the foregoing the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has forfeited its right to exist as a joint stock company.

Therefore, affiant, as Deputy Insurance Commissioner, of the Territory of Hawaii, asks that the charter of said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, be revoked, and that a receiver be appointed to wind up its affairs.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVE INTO KOREA FROM THE LINE

The Czar's Answer Will Be Courteous But Will Not Concede China's Integrity.

Thibetans Warn the British Off and May Attack Their Camp--Large Fire in Yucatan. Riots in Cuba and Morocco.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKYO, Jan. 29.—Russian troops have moved into the interior of Korea from the frontier.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 29.—Preparations for war continue. Three regiments have gone to the Yalu.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is understood that Russia's reply is courteous but that she refuses in uncompromising terms to insert



Count Lamsdorf.



Field Marshal Yamagata.

in the proposed treaty a guarantee of the independence and integrity of China.

TOKYO, Japan, Jan. 28.—Preparations for war continue throughout all departments of the Japanese Government. Conferences of prominent financiers of the country are being held to determine upon the financial program of the country in event of war.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Jan. 28.—The Russian Council of State is devoting earnest consideration to the reply to Japan. It is believed the note will be ready for dispatch Saturday.

Russia's attitude will be pacific though no assurance is given that the demands of Japan will be granted.

PARIS, France, Jan. 28.—The leading officials of the French Government assert that a diplomatic adjustment of Far Eastern differences is still possible.

THIBETANS MAY ATTACK.

CHUMBI, Jan. 29.—The Lamas of Thibet have warned the British expedition not to proceed further. The Thibetans are getting reinforcements and are expected to attack the British camp at Tunas.

COTTON FOR JAPAN.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 29.—Yesterday 3600 bales of cotton were shipped to Japan.

RIOTS IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Jan. 29.—An attempt by the Government to force the circulation of unpopular coin has caused serious riots.

KILLED BY MOBS.

CIENFUEGOS, Cuba, Jan. 29.—In an election riot here one man was killed and four seriously wounded.

FIRE AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 29.—The Park street school has been burned.

BIG FIRE IN YUCATAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 29.—Two million dollars' worth of damage has been done by a fire at Progreso, Yucatan.

SNOW IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 28.—Thirteen inches of snow fell in Jackson and surrounding country today. This extraordinary weather for this section has caused intense suffering among the poor.

PROPELLER WAS BROKEN.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 28.—The passenger steamer Zaolin, for which fears were entertained, has arrived at Juneau. The steamer encountered a severe storm in which her propeller was broken.

JAPAN BUYING CATTLE.

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 28.—Agents of the Japanese Government in Manila are buying up cattle in large numbers.

L.T. COM. POND IS AT WORK FOR PEARL HARBOR

Congratulates the Advertiser on Its Special Edition and Tells What He Has Been Doing—How to Reach Washington in an Effective Way.

U. S. T. S. Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.,
Jan. 14, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: I have read with very great interest your paper for January 1, 1904, a copy of which a friend very kindly sent me, more especially the section dealing with Pearl Harbor, and I congratulate you most sincerely upon its excellence, completeness and accuracy.

I would beg, however, in this connection, to suggest one thing, and that is that plums are not obtained by simply sitting under the tree and expecting the fruit to fall into one's mouth.

The tree must be shaken and even then one must hustle to gather his share of the falling fruit.

In other words action is demanded, and first and foremost, I would suggest that a copy of your paper should be sent to each of the following officials: The Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary, each Chief of Bureau in the Navy Department, each member of the General Board in the Navy Department, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, each member of the Senate Naval Committee, each member of the House Naval Committee and your Delegate in Congress—indeed it would be wise to put a copy of the paper in the hands of each Senator and Representative in Congress.

You are doubtless aware of the not unimportant part I took in the acquisition of the site for the Naval Station at Pearl Harbor and of the deep interest that I have always taken in the subject, and, in this connection, the following extracts from a communication that I sent to the Navy Department a few months since may be of interest and may also serve as an outline of the lines along which I believe efforts should be made, by the representative commercial and other public organizations in the Hawaiian Islands, to secure appropriations for carrying on the work of development of this important Naval Station.

These extracts are as follows:

"Having been intrusted while Commandant, Naval Station, Hawaii, with the duty of negotiating for a site for a Naval Station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, which site, as finally determined upon, was substantially the one recommended by myself in my report upon said negotiations, and having since been actively engaged in the litigation necessary for the condemnation of the fee and the leasehold interests in the lands selected, I naturally feel a deep interest in the development of said Station, and, therefore, beg to submit, for the consideration of the Department, the following notes."

"A coaling station to hold at least fifty thousand tons should be established, well equipped with modern appliances for the rapid handling of coal.

"Rifle ranges should be laid out and butts, etc., erected. This should be one of the features of the station. Ranges can be easily laid out up to the full length of one thousand yards, fulfilling all the requirements laid down in the Firing Regulations, and there are few places under the control of the Navy Department where better facilities exist for the establishment of such an important feature of naval work. Pearl Harbor could well be made the rendezvous for vessels of the Pacific fleet for small-arm target practice.

"Wharves should be constructed. Moorings should be placed. A railroad system should be installed connecting with the main line of the Oahu Railroad. Officers' quarters should be built. Roads and streets should be laid out.

"All the above work should be planned immediately and undertaken and pushed to completion upon the settlement of the pending suit and as rapidly as appropriations can be obtained thereafter."

"I hope and expect to live to see the day when Pearl Harbor will be one of the half dozen first-class naval stations of the United States, the others being New York, Norfolk, San Francisco Bay, Puget Sound and Subig Bay.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
CHAS. F. POND,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy.

DOLE DECIDES PILOT'S SALVAGE

Judge S. B. Dole yesterday morning in the United States District Court, awarded Captain J. C. Lorenzen, one of Honolulu's port pilots, one hundred dollars as salvage against the British steamer Claverling, which went aground near the harbor entrance last fall and was pulled off by the tug Fearless and the steamer Chas. C. Townsend.

The claim for which Captain Lorenzen libeled the Claverling was \$5,000, but unfortunately for the claimant, directly after the service, rendered his bill for \$100. Although the bill was afterward withdrawn and the libel substituted therefor, the fact that such a bill was presented decided the case so far as the amount was concerned.

As to the principle involved, Judge Dole found that a pilot had a legal claim for salvage on account of services outside of his official duties. There not being law governing the question in the Federal statutes relating to Territories, the court reasoned from laws of different States which were deemed applicable.

The formal rendering of the decision was deferred, pending the question of costs.

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

These shops should be fully equipped for all classes of lighter work.

TERRITORIAL BILLS AND NEEDS

Legislation for Ha- waii in Con- gress.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Matters of Hawaiian legislation before Congress have been in abeyance this past week, except for a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, which reported

favorably the bill to recompense in full the claims of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani. The report was made by Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, who made the same report from the Committee last year and there will be an effort to get it on the Sundry Civil Appropriations bills.

The Government should not, however, be dependent, either in peace or war, upon private monopoly, and, for that reason alone, if for none other, should have its own plant.

"There should also be erected suitable store-houses for such supplies as it is deemed essential that such a station should always have on hand, having in mind its isolated position and immense strategic importance as a mid-Pacific Station.

"There should certainly be erected on Kauai Island suitable magazines well stored with all kinds of ammunition. This is a point of first importance and should receive early attention. With these magazines should go houses for gunners and watchmen.

"The water system should be developed, either by artesian wells on the station or by acquiring such rights on adjacent lands. There is no question about the quantity of artesian water that can be obtained on the station and there is little doubt that water of suitable quality can be obtained either on Kauai Island or on Ford's Island and piped across, even if it can not be obtained on the main land. This artesian water flows to a height of about twenty-five feet above the sea.

"A coaling station to hold at least fifty thousand tons should be established, well equipped with modern appliances for the rapid handling of coal.

"Rifle ranges should be laid out and butts, etc., erected. This should be one of the features of the station. Ranges can be easily laid out up to the full length of one thousand yards, fulfilling all the requirements laid down in the Firing Regulations, and there are few places under the control of the Navy Department where better facilities exist for the establishment of such an important feature of naval work. Pearl Harbor could well be made the rendezvous for vessels of the Pacific fleet for small-arm target practice.

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"I hope and expect to live to see the day when Pearl Harbor will be one of the half dozen first-class naval stations of the United States, the others being New York, Norfolk, San Francisco Bay, Puget Sound and Subig Bay.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
CHAS. F. POND,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

The following bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Cushman of Washington state, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority be, and the same is hereby given to the Secretary of the Treasury to refund and repay from the appropriation "To repay to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties, or duties or other moneys paid under protest," made by section thirty-six hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes, the amount of duties paid without protest into the United States Treasury on any and all goods, wares, and merchandise shipped to Hawaii prior to July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the date of the passage of the joint resolution annexing Hawaii, and shipped therefrom into the United States subsequent to June fourteenth, nineteen hundred, the date of the taking effect of the Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred: Provided, That such claims shall be presented under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and within one year from the date of the passage of this Act.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS.

Delegate Kalanianaole has also introduced several other bills during the past week. Most of these are the same bills that Mr. Mitchell introduced in the Senate some weeks ago. One of them provides for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Hilo at a cost not to exceed \$150,000. Another bill provides for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Honolulu at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000. There is a provision in the bill for the erection of the building on any public ground in the city of Honolulu, but "in the event of no such public grounds

being available, then proposals for the sale of land for said site shall be invited."

The outlook just at present for public building legislation at this session of Congress is very poor. It is certain that no public buildings for Hawaii will be authorized till there is more general legislation for public buildings on the mainland, and at present the disposition of Speaker Cannon is against allowing any such legislation at this session. The administration is practicing economy and then the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury Department is several months behind with the public building projects already authorized, as is evident by the months of delay in getting around to the immigration station at Honolulu. Therefore it is quite improbable that Hawaii will get any more public buildings for over a year. At the next session of Congress some appropriations for public buildings will undoubtedly be voted.

PERSONAL.

In that connection, it may be of interest to Hawaiian people to know that ex-Mayor W. H. Eustis, of Minneapolis, who went to Hawaii to inspect the arrangements for securing a site, was recently in town and has gone to Porto Rico for his health. He will remain most of the winter. He is prominently mentioned for Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota this year. He was a candidate for Governor a few years ago, but was beaten by John Lind, a Democrat, now a member of the House.

Mr. Harold Sewall, of Bath, Me., formerly Minister from this country to Hawaii, was in town this week for a brief stay. He says he is out of touch entirely with Hawaiian matters. Mrs. Sewall accompanied him and proceeded from here to California, where she intends to spend the winter.

A cablegram was received here during the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, from Hawaiian Democrats, asking that Mr. Palmer Woods be appointed a member of the National Committee to represent the Territory. The Committee took no action further than to refer the request to a committee, of which Mr. John T. McGraw, of West Virginia, is chairman. The Committee has taken no action yet on the matter but will probably hold another meeting within a few weeks.

A letter from Secretary Shaw to the Speaker of the House announces that a claim, amounting to \$1,806,000, preferred by F. W. Beardslee, for quarantine service in Hawaii, has been allowed by accounting officers. The claim has been pending for two years.

A bill providing for the contest of elections in the Territory of Hawaii has been introduced by Delegate Kalanianaole and referred to the Committee on Territories.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

FEDERAL COURT WILL TRY DAVIS

George A. Davis yesterday filed a new petition for a rehearing of the Supreme Court's judgment of disbarment against him, a former petition for a rehearing having recently been denied.

U. S. District Attorney Breckons has been instructed by the Department of Justice to bring proceedings in the Federal Court here against Davis, formulating in the complaint the same charges as those for which he was disbarred by the Supreme Court of the Territory.

The Federal proceedings are the result of a request preferred by Mr. Davis to the District Attorney, that his conduct for which he was disbarred in the Territorial courts be investigated by the Federal Court. Mr. Breckons in December wrote to the Attorney General at Washington, submitting the matter to him.

W. A. Day, acting Attorney General, under date of January 12, replied to Mr. Breckons, saying: "You may file such charges and are requested to make such investigation a thorough one."

BANK OF HAWAII BEGINS NEW YEAR

The annual meeting of the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The election of officers and the reading of the cashier's report were the most important matters of business transacted.

Henry Waterhouse's name was omitted from the Board of Directors, he having disposed of his interests in the bank owing to his illness. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Chas. M. Cooke, president; P. C. Jones, first vice-president; F. W. Macfarlane, second vice-president; C. H. Cooke, cashier; F. H. Atherton, assistant cashier, and secretary.

The Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be composed as follows:

F. W. Macfarlane, C. H. Atherton, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, F. C. Atherton, E. F. Bishop, C. H. Cock, P. C. Jones, Chas. M. Cooke.

The sixth annual report presented by Chas. M. Cooke, gave the business transactions of the bank of which the following is the summary:

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	\$ 850,122.36
Call Loans and Overdrafts	260,704.13
Stocks and Bonds	374,226.90
Lease and Office Fixtures	13,165.22
Other Assets	5,024.78
Due from Banks	954,977.13
Cash	\$ 47,389.99
	\$ 2,007,609.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$ 600,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided Profits	86,835.83
Deposits	1,017,230.32
Due Other Banks	100,880.73
Dividends Uncalled for	650.00
	\$ 2,005,609.74

NEWS FROM COAST FILES

Some Interesting Notes In the World's Diary.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), January 16.—Revelations of the impurity of foods in Europe are made by Professor Allen, secretary of the National Pure Food Association, in his report. Professor Allen has just returned from London, Berlin and Paris, where he had been sent by the association to make an investigation of European food products.

Allen said: "I learn from the authorities of the municipal laboratories of Paris that 60 per cent of the French wines and 80 per cent of their champagnes are either adulterated or imitations, notwithstanding that the French vineyards had the greatest yield the past two years within a century, and pure wine itself had been very cheap. Much of the wine included in this 60 per cent never saw a vineyard, and the grape forms no part of its composition."

Professor Allen says the French Government has excellent pure food laws, and enforces them against adulterations.

The French food laws prohibit all antiseptics in food products, and, like the Germans, they condemn the use of saccharine, which has been used extensively in France to sweeten and preserve artificial wines.

"England," says Professor Allen, "is the dumping ground for bad foods. Her food laws are insufficient and poorly enforced."

AFTER A FOREIGN MARRIAGE.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Marquise de Montrieres - Merinville, formerly Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, a Kentucky beauty and heiress, one of the founders of the Catholic University of America at Washington, and once the fiancee of Prince Joachim Napoleon Murat, has returned to America without her husband, and is now in a critical condition in her apartments at the Buckingham. She is said to be suffering from a complication of diseases brought on by nervous derangement. She has lost her hearing and is almost totally blind.

Gwendolen Caldwell was born in Kentucky, her mother being one of the famous Breckinridge family. When still a little girl she inherited from her father \$5,000,000, and at her mother's death, a few years later, inherited \$500,000 more. Her engagement to Prince Murat, grandson of Murat, the King of Naples, and of Catherine, sister of Napoleon I, was broken the day before the wedding day. The Prince insisted upon having control of her fortune. Miss Caldwell refused this. Then he offered to take half of it. This the American girl refused. She at once broke her engagement and returned to America.

GABRIELLE BOMPARD.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Gabrielle Bompard, the French woman who was pardoned several months ago after serving thirteen years in prison for assisting her lover, Eyrard, "The Strangler," to murder a middle-aged Parisian named Gouffe, arrived today on the Cunard liner Lucania from Liverpool. A sensational feature of her trial was her effort to prove that Eyrard, who strangled Gouffe, had hypnotized her and therefore she was irresponsible. Eyrard was guillotined. The object of the crime was

to murder a middle-aged Parisian named Gouffe from the palace downtown that has an upstairs supply of hot water, nor indeed any automatic supply for the kitchen, while it is only the rich who have cold water laid on above the ground floor. At the same time the houses are furnished handsomely and with considerable taste.

There was an accident yesterday shortly after the close of a novillada at the Plaza Mexico that came near resulting in the death of a few young hopefuls who took it into their heads that they would like to join in the national sport.

Shortly after the crowd left the ring a half dozen young boys of ages ranging from 12 to 15 years got down into the bull ring to play bull fight. One of the number thought the game was too slow, so while the ring attendants were busy about other work he entered the pen where the bulls were confined and slyly let one of them into the ring.

With a mad rush the big black bull entered the ring. One of the little boys had been using his plish linen cape for a cape in his play with the other boys, and he was near the door when the bull entered. Although one of the opposite gaiters was open the bull made no effort to get away, but rushed at the boy with the cape.

There was but one thing for the boy to do, and he did it. With all the knowledge which he had gained by watching the matadors in the ring he let the bull charge the cape. But his arms were too short and the bull struck him a hard blow, knocking the little fellow fully fifty feet and tearing his shoulder with his horn. The angry bull then turned his attention to the red cape.

When the other boys saw the bull charging them they fled for the fence and climbed to safety, where they watched the bull tearing the cape. Finally it occurred to one of the older boys that by all charging for the bull he might possibly be scared away from the prostrate body of the injured lad. So with clubs and boards they drove the bull from the ring. They gave their attention to the bull none too quickly, for he had tired of pawing and stamping the cape and was making for the boy.

When the doctors got in their work on the little fellow, whose name is Angel Morelos, they found that the wound was the only thing of consequence, and that although the boy was senseless from the blow there was nothing of a really dangerous nature to fear from the accident, as the hurt was a flesh wound—Mexican Herald.

Our Beautiful Language.—A boy who swims may say he's swim, but milk is skimmed and seldom skum, and nails are iron, they are not

SHAVE PAY OF DOCTORS

Attention Is Paid to Bad Land in Hilo.

Salaries of government physicians formed the first item of business at the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. President Cooper introduced it with the remark that it was necessary to reduce the salaries from \$1800 to \$1600 a month for the whole Territory. It could be managed by a revision of the schedule.

There was but little discussion and the matter was left in the hands of the president as a committee of one to revise the schedule.

The meeting was constituted by Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Fred. C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Mays, E. E. Winston and Attorney General Lorrin Andrews. Officers present were C. Charlock, secretary; Dr. Pratt, chief health officer; J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of leper settlement, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue and D. L. Moore each applied for the position of government physician for North and South Kona. Dr. Goodhue was appointed, being given the preference as a former employee of the Board in a similar capacity. Dr. Mays, as well as the president, expressed a desire to keep Dr. Moore in mind for any future opening that might occur.

Dr. George Herbert was appointed a member of the examining board for lepers, in place of Dr. R. P. Myers, resigned.

A letter was received from Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, expressing his pleasure in accepting honorary membership of the Board's committee having charge of soliciting Federal aid in the scientific investigation of leprosy.

HILO BAD LANDS.

Superintendent of Public Works C. S. Holloway wrote a letter to the Board regarding the public land at Hilo sought to be condemned on account of its insanitary condition. He said the matter had been referred to the department's agent at Hilo, E. E. Richards, and on receiving his report the Superintendent would advise the Board just what steps it would be possible to take to improve the sanitary conditions of the locality.

HOSPITAL SUBSIDIES.

Attorney-General Andrews made a statement on the subject of subsidized institutions. It was a mistake of the Auditor to have quoted the Attorney-General's Department for authority in refusing the subsidy to the Hospital for Incurables. There was no question in his mind about the cases of the Queen's Hospital and the Kapiolani Maternity Home, any other hospital whose management charged one person fees and gave another one free treatment, at its own sweet will. Mr. Andrews promised further attention of the department to the question in general as soon as opportunity could be obtained.

AN IWILEI NUISANCE.

Mr. Pratt, at the president's request, made a statement about four houses on Dowsett estate land at Iwilei, which were in insanitary condition. It was believed the property was under control of the Dillingham company. A suggestion by the president that the Board drive over in the new ambulance after the meeting was not adopted because some of the members could not go.

CORRESPONDENCE.

On the suggestion of the president, the Medical Society was accorded an invitation to use the office of the Board as a meeting place.

A letter from W. R. Castle, representing others in a confidential matter, was read but the Board decided the matter was not within its jurisdiction.

A letter was received and filed from the Post Check Currency Bureau, relative to the evil of polluted commercial paper in circulation.

A letter from Surgeon General Wyman at Washington was read. It appears elsewhere.

CLEAN ORIENTAL PORTS.

Dr. L. E. Cofer's latest report on health conditions in the Orient was received with expressions of gratification, also the remark, "They must be preparing for war." Hongkong, two weeks to Jan. 2; Nagasaki, two weeks to Jan. 8; Kobe, two weeks to Jan. 16; and Yokohama, two weeks to Jan. 13, were all reported as "clean." Only Shanghai retained a trace of the pestilential conditions regularly reported from that side of the Pacific ever since the Federal quarantine office here began its work. Shanghai, two weeks to Jan. 2, had nine deaths of smallpox, but no new cases.

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In olden times rings were worn by monarchs and rulers alone, but as civilization advanced and women were more chivalrously regarded, the ring was given her as the token of high dignity bestowed upon her in the marriage ceremony.

SOME HAWAIIAN BILLS WHICH KUHIO INTRODUCED

The Honolulu Gas, Revenue Cutter, Hilo Federal Building and Home Rule Election Contest Measures Given in Official Text.

Following is the text of various local bills introduced by Delegate Kalanianaole:

A bill to provide for the contest of elections in the Territory of Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all questions as to the validity of any ballot shall be decided immediately and the opinion of a majority of the board of inspectors of election at each polling precinct shall be final and binding, subject to revision by the supreme court of the Territory as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That any candidate interested, or any thirty duly qualified voters of any election district, may file a petition in the supreme court of the Territory, setting forth any cause or causes why the decision of any board of inspectors should be reversed, corrected, or changed.

Sec. 3. That such petition shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court within thirty days following the election proposed to be contested, and shall be accompanied by a deposit of such an amount of costs as may be fixed by the clerk.

Sec. 4. That the clerk shall thereupon issue to the respondents named in such petition a summons to appear before the supreme court within fourteen days after service thereof, and he shall cause such summons to be published in some newspaper circulated in the election district for not less than ten days prior to such hearing.

Sec. 5. That such petition shall be heard by the court in term time or vacation.

Sec. 6. That on the return day the court, upon its own motion, or otherwise, may direct summons to be issued to any person or persons who may be interested in the result of the proceedings.

Sec. 7. That at the hearing the court shall cause the evidence to be reduced to writing and shall give judgment, stating all findings of facts and law. Such judgment may invalidate the election on the ground that a correct result can not be ascertained, because of mistake or fraud on the part of the inspectors of election or that a certain candidate or certain candidates received the majority or plurality of the votes cast and were elected. If such judgment should be that the election was invalid, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the governor of the Territory, and he shall call a new election within sixty days after the filing of such judgment; and if the court shall decide which candidate or candidates have been elected a copy of such judgment shall be served upon the secretary of the Territory, and immediately thereupon he shall sign and deliver to such candidate a certificate of election, and the same shall be conclusive as to the right of the candidate to the office; but nothing herein shall prevent the legislature from thereafter disengaging upon the election and qualification of its own members.

Sec. 8. That the decision of the court concerning any question properly involved in any such petition and proceeding shall be final and binding upon all parties, except as herein provided.

Sec. 9. That the court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to punish contempts, and to do whatever else may be necessary to fully determine the proceedings.

Sec. 10. That the costs shall be the same as in trials in the circuit court at chambers.

Sec. 11. That the court may make such special rules as it may find necessary or proper.

Sec. 12. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. That this Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

A Bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and occupation of the United States post-office, the United States courts, the United States custom-house, the United States surveyor-general, and other Federal offices in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Ter-

ritory of Hawaii, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, not to exceed the sum of one million dollars: Provided, That such building shall be erected on any public site in said city, provided there is in said city such suitable public grounds for said public building. In the event of no such public grounds being available, then proposals for the sale of land for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them in like manner, as hereinbefore provided, in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: Provided, however, that the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

A Bill to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, to authorize and provide for the maintenance and supply of fuel and illuminating gas and its by-products in Honolulu.

Whereas the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii did, by an act duly passed at the nineteen hundred and three session thereof, authorize W. W. Dimond, his associates, successors, and assigns, to manufacture and supply fuel and illuminating gas and its by-products in Honolulu; and

Whereas the Act of Congress to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, provided that the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall not grant to any corporation, association, or individual any special privilege or franchise without the approval of the Congress of the United States: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii entitled "An act to authorize W. W. Dimond, his associates, and assigns to manufacture and supply fuel and illuminating gas and its by-products in Honolulu." shall be hereby ratified and confirmed.

Sec. 9. That the court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to punish contempts, and to do whatever else may be necessary to fully determine the proceedings.

Sec. 10. That the costs shall be the same as in trials in the circuit court at chambers.

Sec. 11. That the court may make such special rules as it may find necessary or proper.

Sec. 12. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. That this Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

A Bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and occupation of the United States post-office, the United States courts, the United States custom-house, the United States surveyor-general, and other Federal offices in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Ter-

(Continued on page 7)

PROF. BRIGHAM UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.

While Prof. Brigham was at Auckland he received a letter from Mr. Bolton of London, England, in which the writer stated that he had not heard the curator of the Bishop Museum express anything derogatory to the character of Father Damien, as charged. The letter was sent by Mr. Bolton on the day he sent a cablegram to Prof. Brigham denying the accusations made against the latter. The cablegram was reproduced in halftone in the Advertiser.

JIM QUINN CHALLENGES CYCLONE WITH SAMBO

There was a special meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club at Republican headquarters last night to consider a protest against the performance of the horse Cyclone at last annual meet on June 11.

Larry Dee, owner of Albert M., was sponsor for the protest, which, as James C. Quinn said after the meeting of the club, was "a dead man's protest," its author he stated having been the late John Callahan.

The special meeting broke up early, leaving the matter in the hands of a committee to investigate and report.

Jerry Roderick was called in general meeting as a witness on behalf of the protest. His evidence to prove that Cyclone was a "ringer," whose true name was Joe Wheeler with a high record on the Coast, was not conclusive. He was not positive as to color and marks. A relative on the Coast had told him Cyclone and Joe Wheeler were the same animal.

A committee was then appointed to take testimony, consisting of Clarence L. Crabb, W. H. Hoogs, W. M. Cunningham, Tom Hollinger and M. H. Drummond. Then a recess was taken to give the committee a working chance.

Several witnesses were called before the committee, but no decision appearing in sight the general meeting became tired and voted to adjourn, the

committee to pursue its investigation and report at a meeting to be called for the purpose.

Jim Quinn, owner of Cyclone on June 11 but selling the horse since, said last night:

"The trouble with Larry Dee and the whole push against me is that I win the races from them."

"You may put in your paper that I will match Sambo against any horse in the Islands, Waldo J. and Cyclone preferred."

"What worries those fellows is that I win the horses that they lose with and win races. I had Wayboy two years ago and beat Sambo. Last year Larry Dee gets Wayboy and I take Sambo and beat Wayboy in a walk."

"All that Cyclone has won, here, which they have to talk about, is one prize of \$150. That yarn in the Bulletin that Larry Dee won a heat from me with Albert M. is all bosh. He won nothing."

The Jockey Club meeting dispersed so early that an Advertiser reporter going to the hall in what he deemed a good margin of time found the place in darkness. Efforts to locate Messrs. Dee and Cunningham personally and by telephone failed, while no answer came to a call for Senator Crabb over the wire. Mr. Quinn was hailed as he was driving along King street, and readily became responsible for an account of the meeting.

MAURICE DAMON BECOMES CHAMPION SWIMMER AT YALE

Another Island boy is winning honors in intercollegiate swimming matches. Maurice Damon, who for many seasons was a well-known coxswain in local boat races, is sustaining Yale's reputation in nataatorial circles. The December number of the Megaphone, an Eastern journal of aquatic sports, has an interesting illustrated write-up of the Honolulu boy, as follows:

"Captain Maurice S. Damon, better known to his college mates as 'Spider,' hails from Honolulu, where he learned the nataatorial art at the early age of five, dodging the native sharks.

"He has done a great deal of swimming ever since, but it was not until 1902 that the spirit of competition took possession of him and induced him to enter in a novice race held at the late Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He won, hands down, of course, and since then he has added a great many victories to the first one."

"Mr. Damon has been one of the pillars of the Yale swimming team for the last three years and has been instrumental in winning all the intercollegiate championships that the team has placed to its credit."

"Mr. Damon swims a strong trudgeon with a deal of 'lift' in it that carries him through the water with shoulders almost entirely over the surface. He is now 22 years old, weighs 130 pounds and stands 5 feet 8 inches."

ARTIST SANDONA LEAVES FOR HOME

PROPOSED BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL

Matteo Sandona, the young Italian artist, who has spent about five months in Honolulu, left for San Francisco by the Ventura yesterday. His visit to Hawaii has been an unqualified success and his genius has been deeply appreciated. It is probable that no artist of his years has a brighter future before him. He has painted here more than twelve portraits, all of which were on exhibition at the Young Hotel, and were inspected and admired by a large number of persons. It would be difficult to find any portraits more complete in detail and more characteristic in expression than the likenesses he has produced of Mrs. Henry E. Higham, Princess David Kawanakao, Dr. John S. McGrew, Colonel Samuel Parker, Mrs. Parker, Miss Alice Campbell, and other well known ladies and gentlemen in Honolulu. His portrait of the late Colonel Cornwall, taken from a photograph, after death, is absolutely true to life. His last work was a sketch of Mrs. Alexander G. Hawes, which is both realistic and artistic in a marked degree.

Mr. Sandona carries with him the earliest works of the art-loving public of Hawaii for his future growth and prosperity in his profession.

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A New Device to Guard Ring.

There are various causes for changes in the size of the fingers, which simply means the loss of flesh between the joints, but it is seldom that the joints themselves change, except to increase in size. For this reason the person whose fingers have grown thin from sickness or other causes finds that if a ring is cut down to fit snugly where it is customarily worn there is trouble in getting it over the joint. There is an easier way out of the difficulty than having the ring cut down, and one which permits the ring to be worn as usual should the flesh return to the hand again.

There has been invented a spring device to be inserted in the ring which has the effect of decreasing the diameter, and at the same time drawing the ring down against the upper side of the finger. This gives the appearance of a tightly fitting ring, while in reality there may be a considerable space on the upper side; but no matter how loose the ring was before the insertion of this spring, it is now held firmly in place and there is no danger of its slipping from the finger. Should it be difficult to pass the ring over the joint with the spring in place the latter can be slipped out before the ring is taken off.

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AN EDITOR'S OPINION.—John S. Dawes, Esq., editor and proprietor Guardian and Star, Hokitika, New Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great benefit from its use when suffering from a cold, and as a preventive for croup in children its excellent properties have been testified in my family."

For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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Seal to Insane Asylum.

James W. Mitchell, formerly a well known carpenter in Honolulu, was committed to the insane asylum yesterday. Mitchell is now quite aged and in very poor health.

RESTRICTION IS WANTED

On Admission of Live Creatures Into Hawaii.

There was not a quorum of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday, nevertheless an item of urgent business was dispatched subject to later ratification. This was the voting of money to R. C. L. Perkins, entomologist, for necessary supplies, the urgency being that it takes a long time to have certain orders filled in New York, besides which there is daily loss of material and time here for lack of equipment that can be locally provided.

W. M. Giffard presided, the other members present being C. S. Holloway, secretary and executive officer, and F. F. Brown.

After discussion of the requisition from Mr. Perkins, the following motion was recorded:

Hawaiian Gazette.Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	\$1.50
Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	5.00
Per Year, Foreign	6.00

Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY : : : JANUARY 29

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF IRRIGATION.

The vast arid plains of our Western States, which a few years ago were thought to be unfit for cultivation, are being rapidly transformed into fertile fields by the magic of irrigation. The secret of their arid character was found to be the absence of moisture. The fertilizing element was there, but without water to thoroughly mix and knead it with the soil, the rising of vegetable life was retarded or wholly prevented.

Yet there is no lack of rainfall in some of our Western States where these very conditions obtain. In the mountains are dense forests which preserve from the sun's rays the accumulating rain and discharge it into the creek and river beds. The plains, being destitute of trees and other verdure, offer no resistance to the sun's rays, and the moisture is dried up and dissipated almost immediately.

The problem then is to so regulate the flow and distribution of mountain streams as to give to the high and low lands alike an even supply of moisture when and where needed. In other words, irrigation turns the desert into a garden, and the swamp into arable ground. It is evident that to accomplish a work of such magnitude requires the highest engineering skill.

The reader must bear in mind that the lands to be irrigated are frequently found to be considerably higher than the adjoining rivers from which their supplies must be obtained. Thus frequently it becomes necessary to tap the stream at a point many miles nearer its source, and to conduct the water to the irrigated territory by a canal.

From this canal, laterals are run through the sections to be irrigated, and from these laterals still others and smaller laterals are extended; always, however, bearing in mind that the main laterals must be run in the direction of the general fall of the land, and that only the last or smallest branches should be at right angles to this fall. This is for the obvious reason that the water in the main laterals must have a positive flow, while that in the smallest branches is intended to overflow and run down the surface of the gently sloping ground to the next smaller lateral below. This, in fact, is the first process of irrigation. The Western farmer runs his smallest laterals in shallow ditches at short intervals through the field to be irrigated. A few shovelfuls of earth serve to close the entrances to these ditches until irrigation is needed. At the proper time this earth is removed and the water allowed to flow into the shallow ditches, and thence to overflow onto the tributary ground. As soon as the soil appears to have been sufficiently moistened, the earth is replaced at the mouth of the ditch and the flow of water is stopped.

Other more elaborate methods are in use, requiring sluices, dams, and even artificial lifting of water, but the simple method described will be a sufficient illustration of the principle.

The results of irrigation can best be seen by a visit to territory where for a few years the system has been in operation. In regions which a few years since were but arid wastes, we now see agricultural prosperity of the highest order, with the usual accompaniment of a prosperous and happy community. Moreover, we are told that irrigation gradually changes the entire floral aspect of the irrigated regions, so that plants and flowers and even fowls and reptiles, which were supposed to be strangers to the locality, become acclimated and take up a permanent abode.

John Alexander Dowie has established a church of which he is Pope and an industrial city of which he is master, and has gathered a great fortune, all by dint of extraordinary personal qualities. In him one discovers that hypnotic faculty, which, in its minor manifestations, is called magnetism, and by which the wills of other men are controlled or overborne. It is a power which does one more good to be born with than riches and which accounts for the careers of most great organizers of men. It also tells why a Dowie or a Brigham Young may bring to the support of astonishing delusions people who are of the normal type of intelligence and virtue.

Lieut. Commander Pond retains his interest in Pearl Harbor and is doing effective work among high officials towards having a naval station built there. Unfortunately nothing can be done this winter to get an appropriation for cutting through the projecting spits of coral which make the channel of the harbor tortuous. There will be no River and Harbor bill at this session so Pearl Harbor must wait. Whether the latter will get the money it needs at the next session will depend largely upon the Hawaiian delegate and the active influence of naval men like Lieut. Commander Pond.

The fact that the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has consulted the Japanese envoy with a view of shaping Russia's reply to Japan so as to avoid a conflict, is an unmistakable sign of the Czar's good offices. Such a proceeding is new to diplomacy and it augurs well for the peace of the Orient.

A BANKRUPT WORLD.

The financial condition of the world we live in is very bad. The principal countries, including the best colonies, are in the kind of a position which means eventual bankruptcy when applied to the affairs of an individual or a corporation. For example, the total revenue of the countries referred to is set down at \$7,854,301,000 and the total expenditure at \$7,829,540,000. That is to say the world is living beyond its means at the rate of \$52,239,000 per year. At the same time its indebtedness, which, presumably, is to be met out of sinking funds, is \$35,000,000,000, the interest on which is nearly \$3,000,000,000 in uncovered paper.

When a man lives beyond his capacity to pay and is in debt nearly four times the amount of good money he possesses, in reserve, the question of his downfall is only one of time. He may stay off creditors awhile but the end is ruin.

In the case of the world, the adoption of a scheme of universal repudiation of public debts, wiping the slate clean and beginning again, is one which economic writers have long foreseen.

OUTLOOK FOR THE MOSQUITO.

Speaking of the conference held in New York city on December 14 last to organize the war against mosquitoes, Engineering News asserts that the attitude of the public in relation to the movement has now changed from ridicule to respect. It says:

"Such tangible results have now been achieved and the hearty cooperation of such a large number of property owners, entomologists, engineers, sanitarians and public-spirited citizens generally has been secured as to make possible a well-attended conference of representative men, at which papers on various aspects of the mosquito problem were read and steps taken to form a permanent national organization to combat the mosquito nuisance and menace. . . . As a conference, the gathering was notable for its many brief and forcible addresses and the character of the men who presented them. As a discussion of a vital, economic and sanitary question, affecting the comfort, prosperity and health of millions of people, the remarks were of a distinctly practical rather than theoretical character. Prominent New York men of affairs told of the satisfaction they had derived from money and time expended in exterminating mosquitoes on their Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey estates. Engineers and entomologists told of their part in the study of the problem and in its successful solution. No one questioned the possibility and feasibility of reclaiming any mosquito-infested section and of suppressing black malaria and yellow fever, if individuals and municipalities would cooperate, and, in the case of large areas, if state and perhaps national governments would join in the work. Except for preliminary studies, however, local action alone will generally be sufficient. Once the biological side of the question has been determined, funds raised, and private and public cooperation secured, the work of mosquito extermination generally resolves itself to the engineering problems of drainage, filling, and, in some cases, the construction of dams or tide-gates to control water-levels. 'Mosquito engineering,' as Mr. Henry Clay Weeks, one of the most prominent workers in this new departure, terms it, promises to afford many opportunities to engineers in the future."

It is undeniable that the work of the Mosquito Committee here, though greatly hampered by lack of funds, has been successful. Places which were visited by mosquitoes in swarms a year or two ago now see comparatively few of them. One is safe in saying that if the whole community did its best against the mosquito nuisance, the insect pest would soon be of small concern to anyone.

Congress will not put a general tariff on coffee because it fears to raise the cost of the American breakfast table. As to bounties there is no satisfaction in them to an agricultural country because the bounty awarded by one Congress may be taken off by another, thus destroying the investments based upon the original law. The most practicable thing for a country situated as this one is, is to obtain for coffee the same benefits that are accorded tea, namely a prohibitive duty on the lowest grades. This would leave the market for high-grade competition. In which these islands would figure well. It is possible that the passage of the national pure food bill would keep the inferior coffee thus necessitating no change in the tariff laws.

Thoreau, whom the Star lauds as a food economist, was a good deal of a humbug. When he lived at Walden Pond he was forever haunting the kitchen of a worthy housewife, whose husband was one of his distinguished literary friends, and sampling her larder. He was particularly fond of milk and doughnuts. The truth about Thoreau is that, although he kept his table expensed at a minimum, he incurred those of other people.

Senator Gorman has not helped his Presidential boom in the South by taking an attitude of hostility towards the Panama canal. Southern States are practically unanimous for the waterway and have instructed their Senators to vote for it. In setting himself against this tide, Senator Gorman has robbed himself of Presidential availability.

Macedonian plotters always serve notice on their victims. They have proclaimed March 28 as the day of revolt. By some oversight they did not put off the uprising until April 1.

Judge Nathaniel of Molokai gets a nickel whenever things are thrown at him. This is where he comes off better than some other judges in the Territory.

GERMANS IN AFRICA.

The Germans in Southwestern Africa are having precisely the same experience with the wild negroes that the American pioneers had with the wild Indians. "Terrible outrages," "general massacres" and "reigns of terror" are phrases that were familiar to Americans who read frontier news, until within a few years past. From the time of the settlements of Plymouth and Jamestown, to the capture of Geronimo, which marked the culmination of the Indian trouble in America, over 200 years elapsed; and in the last seventy years of active hostilities the army had over 800 Indian fights, to say nothing of those had by settlers.

These statistics are not encouraging to the Germans who have, in the negroes, a vastly greater problem than we once had in the Indians. It has been figured out from the amount of land needed to maintain an Indian who lived chiefly by the chase, that there were not more than 400,000 savages on the continent at the time of the revolutionary war. But the wild negroes of Central and South Africa are believed to number fifty millions. Judging from those who have harassed the British and Boers in turn, the Zulus, Swazis and others, these black men equal the American Indians in martial traits and prowess. They can be dealt with, as the history of the Cape and the Transvaal has proved, but there must be plenty of men for the purpose and "where the lion's skin falls short," as Richelle says in the play, "we make it out with the fox's."

Undoubtedly the Germans will be equal to the task before them unless the climate leaches with the blacks against the white men as is said to be the case the nearer one gets to the heart of the dark continent. It was the good fortune of those who wrested North America from the Indians to have the climate to which their race was accustomed; otherwise North America might be today like Brazil in the ratio of its white population to the area of soil. Where the Germans are having their present trouble, the climate is similar to that of Southern Brazil and Paraguay and on the same parallels as northern Australia, and the mortality from disease is very great.

Major McClellan stands a better show of getting the Democratic nomination than Mr. Hearst. It would be interesting to see another McClellan run for President on the Democratic ticket if only to note the different ways that a father and son would take defeat.

The troubles the electric company are having with Congress over its franchises as nothing to the troubles Hawaii would have in getting amendments made to a Federal county law.

The people who got in front of Gen. Longstreet at Gettysburg are not among those who criticize his way of fighting.

Carter Harrison did not burn the Iroquois theater and was promptly discharged from ball. He got off easily for a Presidential aspirant.

Sugar had another drop yesterday to 23.25. A year ago Hawaii was snuggling up to the prophecies of four cent sugar, but that was before it knew so much about the trust. Since then we have had no more introduced.

The President has undertaken to square himself with Indianola, Miss., by giving it a white postmaster. He is now sure of one vote there anyhow and may succeed in getting it counted.

"There is too much sugar in the world," remarks Willett & Gray's circular. The pity of it is that they are all the time making more.

Germans at Waterloo.

A heated controversy has been started in English newspapers by the assertion made by Emperor William II., at Hanover, that the deeds of the "German Legion" had saved the English army from destruction at Waterloo. The London journals seem to imagine that the German Emperor meant to say that, unless the Prussians under Blucher had come up in time, Wellington's army would have been annihilated by Napoleon. A moment's reflection should have sufficed to demonstrate that, whatever may be the private opinion of William II. touching the importance of Blucher's arrival, he did not express it at Hanover. He was there to commemorate the deeds of the "German Legion," composed, not of Prussians, but of Hanoverians and Brunswickers, who formed a part, not of Blucher's, but of Wellington's army. In Wellington's force at Waterloo, the Germans outnumbered the English by some 4,000, and, unquestionably, but for the aid afforded by the former, the Englishmen and Dutchmen must have succumbed to the overwhelming weight of Napoleon's columns. The German Emperor was, therefore, entirely justified when he said that the Hanoverians and Brunswickers had saved Wellington from destruction. As to the part played by Blucher about which William II. had nothing at all to say, there seems to be no doubt that, but for the arrival of the Prussians, Napoleon's defeat, even had it been accomplished, which is doubtful, could by no possibility have been transformed into a rout. Wellington's soldiers were utterly exhausted at the close of the action, and despairing forces was prosecuted mainly by the Prussians. It is, moreover, very questionable whether Napoleon would not have crushed Wellington in the afternoon, had not the appearance of the Prussian vanguard compelled him to employ a large number of battalions for the protection of the French flank. This is one of the questions about which students of history are likely always to differ, but we ourselves are disposed to think that, had Grouchy succeeded in foiling Blucher's attempt to join Wellington, the English general must have been worsted by Napoleon, who had a force not only preponderant in quantity, but vastly superior in quality to all of his antagonists except the English, who only numbered about twenty-five thousand.

Used Abusive Language.

On complaint of Marion H. Hoyt, landlady of the California Hotel, Mrs. Nannie De Bolt was yesterday charged in the police court with using abusive, vulgar and obscene language. Judge Lindsay found her guilty and assessed a fine of fifteen dollars. Mrs. Hoyt stated that Mrs. De Bolt between the hours of three and three-thirty o'clock on Wednesday morning broke into Judge De Bolt's room at the hotel. Then she used the language told of in the charge. In response to a question in court she stated that she had no intention of leaving the Territory.

The question of who nominated Palmer Woods already begins to have that Billy Patterson air.

Maggie L. Walker, of Richmond, Va., the only colored woman in the world who is the president of a bank, received a Christmas present of a handsome Victoria and a pair of coal black horses, the outfit costing \$800. The present is made by the Independent Order of St. Luke, of which she is grand worthy secretary of the fraternal department. She is president of the St. Luke's bank, which is one of the enterprises of the society.

THE RUSSIAN SIDE.

A staff correspondent of The Outlook has been investigating the Russian side of the Far Eastern question with results which appear in the issue of January 18th. The statements given are derived from diplomats stationed at Washington, probably Russian and French. Most of them are plausible.

It struck the foreign envoy as surprising that the sympathy of the United States, a country which wants peace, should be so generally for Japan, a country which wants war. The Czar's policy is pacific. On more than one occasion of his reign he might have justly made war or at least taken a course which would have rendered war inevitable; but instead he called for general disarmament and brought about the peace tribunal at The Hague. It is he alone who has kept down the war spirit of Russia in the present crisis. The question is put: Is it in the interests of the United States to back the disturber of peace against the conservers of peace? Is it quite fair to oppose the reasonable expansion of Russia within her natural sphere of influence while claiming the right to expand our own territory outside that natural sphere?

Russia has entered Manchuria not as the United States entered Mexican and Spanish territory, but with the full permission of the owner. Under its treaty rights it has constructed a great railway system there. Naturally it must protect that system just as the United States proposes to protect the line of the Panama canal. "Russian influence," says a diplomat, "has grown everywhere in Asia and this has been for the benefit of the whole world in general and of America in particular. Certainly American railway builders and equippers have no reason to complain."

What is Russia doing in Korea? What were we doing in California? Russia insists as we have done upon her right to expand in contiguous territory where her interests are large and are not protected by the local government. Japan has no contiguous rights in Korea; she is an insular territory. Should she acquire Korea she could not hold it any more than England, similarly placed, could hold Normandy. Why then object to a Russian occupancy which would mean lasting peace and development and favor Japanese occupancy which would leave Korea as a bone of contention?

Quotes the Outlook:

"As to the Japanese and American claim of open ports in Manchuria and Korea, the Russian reply is: 'Are not the ports open now? Do you not know that we also need open ports there to secure a world's trade, and not for a few years only, but for a much longer time?' Whatever our Government has pledged to the Japanese and American Governments it will faithfully perform, and of course this includes any pledges given to respect the open door. Let us at the same time call your attention to the fact that the request for river ports is peculiar. Both Japan and America have asked that Mukden be opened. Now, Mukden is a city on a small river at a long distance from the sea. There may be some reason in the foreign demand that Nanchang should be continued as an open port, but there is none as regards Mukden. American trade and Japanese trade do not need the latter. What would you think if Russia were to demand the right to sail her ships up the Hudson River to Albany? Yet this is what should be continued as an open port, but there is none as regards Mukden. American trade and Japanese trade do not need the latter. What would you think if Russia were to demand the right to sail her ships up the Hudson River to Albany? Yet this is what

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Mr. Rawlins for the defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the plaintiff had not shown such title as to entitle him to possession of the property.

Judge Gear promptly ruled that, in the court's opinion, under the law the plaintiff had not shown legal title to the premises in dispute, and he would therefore grant the motion for a nonsuit, the plaintiff to pay costs.

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Judge De Bolt's jurors were excused the other day until Monday next, on account of the unreadiness of attorneys for jury trials.

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Mrs. Pecarich, mother of the complaining witness, Miss Edwards, by a former husband, gave interesting testimony yesterday. She told about Morgan's importance to obtain her own photograph and how he had, according to his own account, displayed it with pride, as that of his prospective mother-in-law, to his comrades at Camp McKinley. He had also secured a photograph of Irene's younger sister.

More than one witness gave evidence of admissions made by Morgan to unlawful relations with the complaining witness.

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MRS. LUCE'S ESTATE.

Judge De Bolt confirmed the master's report on the final account of A. M. G. Luce, administratrix of the estate of Mary Luce, deceased. Holmes & Stanley appeared for the petitioner. The account was approved and the administratrix ordered to deliver the property to the persons thereto entitled, and to be discharged upon filing the final receipts of the legatees. Those entitled to the property are Alice Maude Gaskell Luce of Honolulu and Beatrice Mary Gaskell Luce of England, both adopted daughters and devisees and legatees under the will of decedent, share and share alike. The cash balance is \$148.49, the rest of the estate consisting of one and 88-100 acres of land on Wyllie street, Honolulu, and personal property of household furniture, jewelry, wearing apparel, etc. P. D. Keleett, Jr., was allowed a master's fee of \$25.

W. S. LUCE'S ESTATE.

The master's report on the final account of Alice M. G. Luce, administratrix of the estate of William Seaborn Luce, was confirmed, the account approved and the administratrix ordered discharged. P. D. Keleett, Jr., was allowed a master's fee of \$25. Holmes & Stanley appeared for the petitioner. The account showed a balance due the administratrix of \$248.87. By will the deceased left all of his estate to his wife, and in case she did not survive him to his two adopted daughters, Alice M. G. and Beatrice M. G. Luce. He left real estate of 43-100 acre on Wyllie street.

THE HAYSELDEN ESTATE.

Judge De Bolt approved the accounts of E. Dixon Bishop, trustee of the estate of Jas. G. Haysselden, deceased. Its balances at \$2503.54. The inventory gives the estate a total valuation of \$30,548.38, of which \$5000 represents real estate.

HARDLY WORTH APPRAISING.

H. Focke, George Stuluer and Fr. Freudenberg, appraisers, have returned the value of the estate of In Chock, deceased, as \$61.80.

JUDGMENT OPENED.

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted a motion by defendant to open judgment given to plaintiff by default on the 26th inst., in the case of A. W. T. Bottomley, trustee, vs. J. P. Rodriguez. It was shown that due notice of the hearing was not given, affidavits to

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THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

Korean commerce amounts, according to a statement just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, to about fifteen million dollars per annum. Imports materially exceed exports, and according to the best statement that the Bureau of Statistics is able to obtain, amount to about ten million dollars. While in the case of China the foreign commerce of the country is carried on chiefly, almost exclusively, through the "treaty ports," this is not the case with reference to Korea, only about one-third of the foreign commerce above alluded to passing through the treaty ports.

American products, both manufactured and otherwise, are popular in Korea, but the very large proportion reach that country through China and Japan, and the direct trade of the United States with Korea is extremely small. It is only within a comparatively short time that the direct trade of the United States with Korea was of sufficient importance to justify a separate record. In 1897 the exports from the United States to Korea were \$500 in value; in 1898, \$125,000; in 1902, \$251,000, and for the eleven months ending with November, 1903, \$363,919, indicating that for the entire calendar year 1903 the total exports from the United States will amount to about \$400,000.

While this is a rapid growth, it does not show by any means the entire value of merchandise from the United States entering Korea. As above indicated many of these articles from the United States consumed by Koreans are sent first to Japan or China and from those countries shipped into Korea. The value of American petroleum consumed in Korea in 1901 is stated at over \$300,000; machinery and supplies, \$250,000, and electrical goods and lumber, \$235,000. These imports of merchandise from the United States were due in part, largely, perhaps, to the presence of Americans engaged in mining operations in Korea and the purchase by them in the United States of machinery and supplies for that work.

The Statesman's Yearbook puts the total trade passing through the "treaty ports" of Korea at ten million yen of imports and about nine million yen of exports in 1897, and in 1901, fifteen million yen of imports, but only nine million yen of exports, thus indicating the growth, especially in imports, which in 1901 were over 60 per cent in excess of those of 1897. These figures, however, relate to the treaty ports only. The value of the yen is about 50 cents, or practically identical in value with the Japanese yen.

The imports are chiefly cotton and woolen goods, metals, kerosene, silk, and machinery for the use of the railroads and those engaged in their construction. The chief exports are rice, beans, hide, ginseng, and copper. The currency chiefly consists of copper cash and nickel coins, gold and silver coins being out of circulation. The total currency is stated as aggregating about \$22,000,000 of which \$6,000,000 is copper cash, \$14,000,000 nickel, \$1,550,000 Japanese coins, and \$530,000 Korean silver dollars.

Eight ports of Korea are open to foreign trade and are classed as "treaty ports." Treaties were made between Korea and the United States in 1882, and in the same year with China; in 1883 with Germany and Great Britain; in 1884 with Russia and Italy; in 1886 with France; in 1892 with Austria; and in 1899 a further treaty with China. Under these treaties Chemulpo, Fusan, Wunsan, Seoul (the capital), Chinampu, Mukpo, Songchin, Masaipo, and Kunsan have been opened to trade. The actual trade through non-treaty ports, however, is, as already indicated, much greater than that through the treaty ports—probably fully double.

The trade of Korea with Japan is growing more rapidly than with any other country, the importation of cotton goods from Japan amounting to from two to three million yen annually. Cotton goods are the largest single article in the value of importations into Korea, amounting to between six and seven million yen annually. Silk goods amount to about one and a half million yen per annum. The chief articles of export are rice, 4½ million yen in value; beans, 2 million yen; hides, 650,000 yen; and ginseng, 527,000 yen.

The minerals of Korea are of considerable value. Copper, iron, and coal are reported as abundant, and gold and silver mines are being successfully operated, an American company having charge of and operating

There is no doubt now that the prestige and the resources of the Government of the United States will hereafter be at the back of scientific efforts to discover a cure for leprosy.

Simultaneously with a movement by the Board of Health to enlist Federal aid in this object, the interest of the Federal health authorities at Washington in the very same thing is practically expressed. At the instant that the Board is inviting Dr. Cooper, the Federal health representative here, to join the committee of its medical men with the purpose of facilitating cooperation in the cause of scientific research, Surgeon General Wyman is appointing the president of the Board as a member of a national medical committee formed to promote the same momentously important cause. The respective actions at both ends of the line are taken entirely independent of each other, yet they coincide exactly so that I may make as strong a representation as possible of the importance of the subject."

Mr. Smith having asked if the Board should not take some action in the matter, Dr. Cooper stated that he had anticipated the meeting to forward his acceptance of the honor.

Dr. Cooper's reply to the Surgeon General is in the following form:

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, Hawaii, Jan. 23, 1904.

Walter Wyman, M. D., Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor: I am just in receipt of your esteemed favor, under date of December 29th, 1903, and also under same cover a copy of the transactions of the "First Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, held June 3rd, 1903."

Your request, that I shall act as Chairman of the Committee on Leprosy at the coming conference, is highly appreciated both personally and I am sure by the Executive of the Territory, and I beg to accept with thanks the high honor. I shall address you a letter of inquiry later.

Again thanking you for the high compliment to this Territory,

I beg to remain, Very sincerely,

(Signed) CHAS. B. COOPER.

At the previous meeting of the Board of Health, Dr. Cooper said he was going to the St. Louis Exposition and would extend his trip to Washington, where he hoped to obtain an interview with Surgeon General Wyman on this matter of Federal co-operation.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon General.

VERY GREAT COMPLIMENT.

Dr. Cooper, upon the reading of the

HAWAII LOOKED UPON AS A NEWSPAPERMAN'S PARADISE

The Hawaii Promotion Committee is receiving many letters from mainland newspapers, including editors as well as reporters, asking for positions on the local papers. The letters have been so numerous if all the applicants came to Hawaii they would be able to start about a hundred papers. Hawaii is evidently looked upon as a newspaperman's paradise.

One young man writes from Cripple Creek that he has been an editor for about a year, but is anxious to try the "new field." He received a letter from Governor Carter on the prospects for obtaining employment here, of which the following is an extract:

"Positions in the Territorial Government are naturally given to resident citizens. The places are pretty good when found but they are few and far between. I suggest that any further information you desire on this subject be obtained from the Hawaii Promotion Committee."

The Lindsay Broom Company of Burlington, Iowa, believes that there is room for a broom factory in Hawaii. They have a complete plant which could be operated here equal to a capacity of seventy-five dozen brooms per day. The manager writes that the broom corn is of the same family as sugar cane brush and could be profitably raised here. He states that it takes an average of about three acres to produce one ton of broom corn, which, in his section of the country, sells for from \$90 to \$120 per ton.

The Portland Cement Company of Utah, located at Salt Lake City, inquires as to possibilities for engaging in the manufacture of cement in the islands. In referring to a former letter from the Promotion Committee he acknowledges receipt of the information regarding the trade in cement here, the amount used, and the prices for it laid down at the wharves. The Promotion Committee states that in some places a variety of coral rock was used for making a species of lime.

The manager of the Utah Company in reply states that it seems natural that there should be a yield of the proper ingredients for the manufacture of cement and he asks for a sample of four or five pounds of the stone used for burning lime.

THE LANGUAGE OF KOREA.

An American missionary who has just arrived in London from Korea says the difficulty of learning the language of Korea is increased enormously owing to the large number of words which, with a slight inflection of the voice, are used over and over again with an entirely different meaning. The missionary in question was preaching to some natives, and assuring them that unless they repented they would go to a place of punishment. Amazement rather than terror was written on the faces of his Oriental listeners. Why on earth, if he rejected his advice and refused to repent, should they be dispatched to the local pesthouse! On another occasion a lecture was delivered, in the course of which a beautiful moral was being drawn from the gay career of the tiny butterfly which was suddenly cut short in the clutches of the spider. The simile, however, fell somewhat short of its intended meaning, and it was not until the laughter had subsided that the lecturer became aware that the victim which had been floundering amid the dainty silken threads of the web was a donkey, which, in the Korean language, it appears, is synonymous with butterfly.

Sunday-school teacher—"We should never do in private what we would not do in public." L'enfant terrible—"How about taking a bath?"

Worth the sacrifice: Staylate—"May I have a kiss before I go?" Miss Weary—"If I give you one will you really go?"

In Chicago union hack-drivers are boycotting funerals. But in time the funeral will turn the laugh on them.—Santa Maria Graphic.

"Why walk about in misery when I can bury you decently for \$18?"—Punch.

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AGENTS.**CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.**
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The Kohala Cugar Company.
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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.**INSURANCE.****Theo. H. Davies & Co.**
(Limited.)**AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.****Northern Assurance Company**
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THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ritter, Kastan, Robert, Neipperg, and others, cures all the disorders to be sought in a medicine of the Mind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. **THERAPION N. O.** maintains its world-renowned and deserved reputation for deranging the mind, for killing off the body, and for kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.**THERAPION N. O. 2** for impurity of the blood, pimples, spots, blisters, pains and swelling of joints, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, etc., while it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly cures all the various diseases from the body.**THERAPION N. O. 3** for rheumatism, rheumatism, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of dissipation, worry, overwork, &c.**THERAPION** is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and state that the word "THERAPION" appears on the bottle. Send a few words in a sealed letter on a red ground, affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.**CHINESE ARE ROUNDED UP****Big Crowd of Them Are Arrested for Gambling.**

Officers McDuffie and Renear and others raided a house at the corner of Hotel and Maunakea streets last night and caught sixty-three Chinese playing pali kau. The Chinamen were hustled to the Police Station but had no sooner arrived there than a smiling Celestial was on the scene offering to bail each man out.

There was a lively time for an hour. The station clerk took in \$30 in bail money and the gamblers departed in peace. A small Chinaman approached the bail man and told him he had no money left and wished to go out to Waikiki. He was handed a quarter. Another wished to borrow a dime. He was also accommodated. Another wanted a dollar but this was more than the bland Chinaman would stand for and the applicant was refused.

As each of the gamblers left the station the bail man said a few words. These words were instructions for the Chinese to meet at a certain store. In a few minutes he would join them.

When questioned by a reporter the bail man stated that the gamblers always held a meeting after a raid. An effort would be made to learn just how much evidence the police had secured. They would also conduct an inquisition into the question as to whether there had been informers in the room at the time of the raid. After all of these matters had been thoroughly debated a vote would be taken. It would be a case of whether to plead guilty and take the regulation three dollar fine and costs or whether it would be wise to fight the case. If they considered that the police had but little evidence the vote would result in decision to use a lawyer and fight. If they were sure that the police had the evidence necessary to ensure a conviction no fight would be put up.

The man who did the bailing out would charge each of the sixty-three persons about a dollar for his services. If a Chinaman should forfeit bail without previously having arranged the matter with him—well then perhaps he would be gently or roughly persuaded by numerous other Chinese that his idea was a bad one. Perhaps in this latter case he would have to pay the man who bailed him out and went to the expense of hunting him up after bail had been forfeited the amount of the bail and an additional five dollars. If the man appeared in court and was discharged and then insisted he was hard up he might be let off for as low a fee as twenty-five cents. The bail man also has another perquisite. He gets the lawyer if a defense is to be put up. Yes he was sure that his business was a good one.

"Don't they get away sometimes and make you forfeit the amount of the bail without paying you back later?" asked the reporter.

"No," he replied, "the Chinese are honest in these transactions."

Then he entered into a long discussion of the question of Chinese labor. He declared that it would be a great benefit to the Territory and incidentally would help his own business. Another Chinese reminded him that he was due at the "meeting" and so he smilingly left the Police Station.

American Sugar Refining Co.

New York.—The announcement that the American Sugar Refining Co. had acquired by purchase a sufficient interest in the American Beet Sugar Co. to dominate its trade policy received confirmation from authoritative sources. A large block of stock of the Beet Sugar Co. was turned over to the sugar trust and paid for in the latter part of November. Since then the usual competition between the beet sugar interests and the American Sugar Refining Co. has been absent. The sugar trust has also acquired stockholdings in other beet sugar companies throughout the Western States, and for practical trade purposes harmony has been established between the beet and sugar-cane interests.—Finance and Trade.

Man Trap Covered.

H. N. Almy recently fell into an open and unguarded ditch on Hatch street by night, and had his collarbone and two ribs fractured. Another man was caught in the same trap, sustaining a dislocation of the shoulder. Still another man took a tumble into the ditch, but escaped with only the shock of his fall. Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, being informed of the dangerous place, has taken steps to have the chasm bridged.

Friedenthal Coming.

Friedenthal, the famous pianist, is expected to arrive here on the Alameda, Feb. 5. He will remain until the 17th and give one or two concerts. Mr. Friedenthal writes: "I have traveled all over the world and I must confess from my former visit to your place (in 1890) that I consider Honolulu the most beautiful spot on earth."

Association Valentine Party.

There is much mystery manifested in the coming Leap Year and St. Valentine party to be given on the evening of February 13 at the Y. M. C. A. by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. The committee in charge of the joint social are planning many unique features.

FAINTED ON THE STAND**Woman Not Equal to Ordeal in Court.**

Mrs. Landers, a witness for the prosecution in the trial of Jack Morgan for seduction, fainted on the stand yesterday afternoon. A recess was called and the witness soon revived. The prosecution is still on.

Judge Robinson sentenced Kimura, on his plea of guilty to indictment for assault with a weapon, to imprisonment at hard labor for six months and payment of \$35 costs.

THE CIVIL CALENDAR.

Bishop Libert's ejection suit against Malie Kamalu Paahao, continued from Tuesday, outlasted yesterday on trial before Judge Gear.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. vs. Wai'anae Agricultural Co. was continued for the term by Judge De Bolt.

Judge De Bolt dismissed the appeal of defendant in the suit of K. Oki vs. K. Hoshino on showing by Mr. Watson for plaintiff that defendant had left the country.

The appeal of defendant in the case of C. B. Menes vs. Jack Kalaiwaha was dismissed by Judge De Bolt on motion of Mr. Peterson for plaintiff.

Victor Hoffman vs. Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. was dismissed without prejudice by Judge De Bolt. C. C. Bitting for plaintiff; Hatch & Ballou for defendant.

DESERTED MANY YEARS.

Mame Silva has brought a divorce suit against John Silva, alleging his desertion of her for more than twenty-seven years. They were married by the late Rev. Samuel C. Damon on March 6, 1876, and the complainant says that within three months thereafter "the libelle utterly and wilfully, and without any fault on the part of the libellant, and without any reasonable or just cause therefor, deserted and abandoned the libellant and has ever since refused and still refuses to live and cohabit with her."

ON COURT FILES.

In the cases of Niehaus Brothers Co. vs. Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co., and Western Iron Works vs. Victor Hoffman et al., motions have been filed by Messrs. Cathcart and Bitting for plaintiffs to have them set for trial in March at this term. They claim it is necessary to bring witnesses from California in both cases.

Lee Let has brought an action against Luke Mong War to recover \$500 balance on note for \$1000, with interest and costs.

DRUGGIST NEWMAN'S ESTATE.

William W. Hall, administrator of the estate of Edwin R. Newman, deceased, has presented his final account with a petition for discharge. The receipts are \$2859.36 and expenditures \$1461.44, leaving a balance of \$1398.45.

To Be Depended On

Because It Is the Experience of a Honolulu Citizen and Can Readily be Investigated.

American Sugar Refining Co.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute:—

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experience for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Though a very busy man President Diaz of Mexico rarely if ever refuses an audience to American visitors. Usually a letter sent a day or two ahead is sufficient to secure an interview. The general's knowledge of English is hardly more than rudimentary, so he always has an interpreter at hand on such occasions.

"Going to celebrate your wooden wedding, are you?"

Wicks—"Yes." Hicks—"Well, I guess I'll celebrate my wouldn't wedding. It was just five years ago that that girl from Chicago said she wouldn't marry me."

STARVE THEM OUT!

Why not starve the germs to death? Scott's Emulsion will do it.

The germs of consumption are an invading army numbering millions upon millions; they must all be fed or they will soon die of starvation. A lung a little below "par" in vitality is just to their liking.

Why not put new life into it? Scott's Emulsion feeds the lungs. It fills the blood with nourishing food for all the weak parts. Good food means life. Life means resistive force.

Germs cannot live on healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion and good fresh air drive out the germs of consumption.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Kaiser Aided Miss Ferrar.

Geraldine Ferrar, the young American who is singing now at the Royal Opera House in Berlin, writes that her success as Manon was great, although the criticisms credited her with little better than a fiasco. She says that the envy of her colleagues led to the hostility which the press manifested toward her.

One of the rules of the Royal Opera House in Berlin is that nobody not taking part in the performance shall be allowed on the stage. This excludes all husbands and mothers.

Miss Ferrar went one night to the theatre with her mother and ran up against the rule. The mother wept and stormed, but in vain.

The daughter, who did not have a baseball captain for her father for nothing, adopted more effective tactics and wrote a letter to the American Ambassador explaining that she was so young that she disliked to go to the theatre alone, and as she was among strangers she hoped that he might help her to reach some person who would aid her to gain the requisite permission for her mother to accompany her on the stage. The Ambassador gave Miss Ferrar a letter to no less a person than the Kaiser.

The letter got to the Kaiser in some way, and Miss Ferrar's mother has had access to the stage ever since. This angered the other women in the company who had no such privilege. There is little cordiality toward American or other foreign singers in the company, and to enjoy such a privilege does not endear her to her colleagues.

The young American soprano attributes the unfavorable notices she has received in the Berlin press to the feeling aroused by this favoritism, which she says was absolutely necessary in the case of a young girl scarcely 20 in a foreign country and surrounded by strangers in the theatre.

The Crown Prince of Germany is said to be so much devoted to Miss Ferrar that his father has interfered. That the Crown Prince is a great admirer of the beautiful young American is a matter of common information among her friends here. He sent her his photograph with a signature after her first appearance and his attentions have been much injured considering the violent agent of destruction employed. The left side was blackened and there was a deep depression in the left thigh, the right shoulder was beginning to be discolored and the leg was shattered. It was the testimony of the doctor that concussion was the cause of death and that none of the visible wounds were fatal. It was ascertained that the charge had been placed between the bed and the floor, and that the fuse was ignited eight feet away from the tent. The verdict of the jury asserted that with murderous intent the charge had been so placed by the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury.

It is now known that death was not instantaneous as announced in our special sheet, but that deceased lingered for about an hour in a partly conscious condition. When his friend and assistant, Mr. Smalley, who was coming from an inspection of camp 36, and who heard the explosion, hurried to rescue him from the burning tent and debris, he was heard calling for the cook by name, and for Mr. Smalley. And as his friend lifted him up he kept asking "Where am I?"

The sheriff has issued posters offering a reward of \$200 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

JAPANESE THIEVES CAPTURED.

The Japanese named Yasutake and Komatsu who left Waimana suddenly on Tuesday of last week taking with them \$1100 belonging to their fellow countrymen which they inadvertently retained in their possession, were, we are glad to say, apprehended on Friday night at Nuuanu, relieved of \$735 of their ill-gotten gains, and landed in Mr. Coney's Retreat for evil-doers.

The capture of these two men is due to Mr. Sheba who interrogated a hackman, Milke, that had driven them over to Lihue, and another hackman, Ouye, of Nawiliwili. Their statements to him were not in agreement, but he found that one Hagi went with them to Nawiliwili, and finding that there was a watch set returned to Haileia. It was discovered that they had crossed the Hulala river and had proceeded up the valley under Hoary Head. Search through the bush and through the swamps was unavailing. After two nights the men came down to the house of a Japanese rice planter, where they hoped to get some food. Thereupon Mr. Sheba, who was in waiting, induced them to give themselves up so as not to give trouble to the people in whose house they were taking refuge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Wednesday, the 13th, the alligator pear-tree gales began to blow.

We are glad to see amongst us once more Mr. G. N. Wilcox, and to know that he is improved in health and that his eyesight is substantially restored.

We understand Mr. Francis Gay and family are contemplating a trip to Europe to be gone for some months. We sincerely hope and trust that this will not prevent Mr. Gay's being one of our supervisors at the next county election, and that he is not discouraged by his short experience as such.

Popular feeling regarded with favor the action of the Board of Supervisors in granting the Wainiha Electrical License. We hope it will be in operation soon and that we shall have the benefit of the electric power developed in that valley. Though the action of the Board is void, the fact that the license passed the representative body of the island will give the application of Mr. Rowell considerable force with the Executive Council in Honolulu.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Honolulu Postoffice, for the week ending January 24th, 1904:

Abbott, Charles M. Long, Mrs. Capt.	1902	1903
Alexander, John M. Thomas	\$12,333,495	\$11,738,900
Barebe, Mrs. M. Loerbenstein, Miss	8,737,300	10,676,535
Blass, Wm B. Etta	14,818,060	10,515,927
Blatz, Mrs. Louise Logan, E A	4,117,718	5,937,039
Carmey, Mrs Martha Lundgren, J A	4,363,262	5,013,815
Carter, J M. McAllister, Walter	4,758,440	3,565,609
Campbell, Dr D C	1,163,513</td	

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonium it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate) fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,
Director,
12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ee Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

California

To the EAST via

The Union Pacific

This Train is really a

First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,
General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco
... or ...

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.
Omaha, Neb.

Hilo Federal Term.

The Federal court party got away for Hilo all right in the Kinau. With Judge Dole there were Assistant District Attorney Dunne, Deputy Marshal F. L. Winter, Clerk Frank Hatch and Stenographer J. D. Avery. Grand jurors from this island who went were W. A. Hadden, W. G. Brash, N. F. Burgess, Charles Girdler, W. B. Hopkins and Isaac D. Ae, and trial jurors Wm. McCandless, O. K. Stillman, E. H. F. Wolter, C. A. Bon, H. H. C. E. Fraser and J. Hogan. A large number of both panels were excused for various private reasons and causes shown. The quotas will have to be made up from the "body of the district" about Hilo.

Fukumatsu Doi pleaded guilty to conspiracy in the United States Court yesterday morning. Judge Dole sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months.

SOME HAWAIIAN BILLS

(Continued from page 3.)

as by this act authorized, shall have the right from time to time to lay pipes or other conduits for such distribution, in or under the streets, roads, and places in the said district; and whenever supply pipes and mains shall be laid in any block, connections shall be made and pipes shall be laid from said main to the curb line of the street for the purpose of supplying gas to the property holders adjoining such street, and each of such connections shall be provided with stopcocks inside of such curb line; Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent the laying down of additional branches or connecting at any time when future requirements render the same necessary. But the methods by which such streets, roads, and places are to be used shall be subject to prior consent and approval of the superintendent of public works, and all instructions and directions made by him shall be strictly followed, to the end that the general public shall be inconvenienced as little as possible; and provided, likewise, that whenever any street, road, or other place shall be excavated and holes or trenches made therein for laying, maintaining, replacing, or repairing such pipes, conduits, or connections, such holes or trenches shall be safeguarded and refilled as soon as possible, and the pavement, if any, and such street, road or place shall be replaced in good order and condition;

Provided, That if such repair or restoration shall not be made to the satisfaction of the superintendent of public works within a reasonable time, whereof he shall be judge, he may cause it to be done at the expense of the said W. W. Dimond.

Sec. 4. Said W. W. Dimond shall also have the right to erect and maintain lamp-posts or other appliances for lighting streets, roads, or other places, and of connecting the same with the supply pipes; Provided, That such use of said streets, roads, or other places shall first be approved by said superintendent of public works; And provided further, That if said W. W. Dimond shall manufacture and supply illuminating gas, as well as gas for fuel, and shall erect lamp-posts as aforesaid, he shall, on requisition of the superintendent of public works, furnish free of cost gas for fifty street lights, and thereafter shall each year furnish five more in addition to the number furnished the preceding year.

Sec. 5. Said W. W. Dimond shall also have the right to maintain and use gas meters or other means for measuring the amount of gas from time to time and in such places as may be deemed necessary, and to operate the same for all purposes connected with the use of such gas, and shall also have the right to charge, receive, and collect from all consumers of gas such price as he or such persons or corporation may from time to time fix and determine, but not at any time to exceed two and one-half dollars per thousand cubic feet, and shall also have the right to charge consumers or intended consumers of gas for the cost and expense of making connections between the mains and premises where such gas is to be used, and may include also the price for all connecting pipe, gas fixtures, and other materials necessary.

Sec. 6. Said W. W. Dimond shall also have the right to cut off the supply of gas from any consumer who shall refuse or fail to pay amounts due for gas so supplied by the said W. W. Dimond, within such reasonable time as may be fixed for payment of the same; but such cutting off shall not prevent the said W. W. Dimond from using any remedies now or which may hereafter be authorized by law for collecting debts.

Sec. 7. Said W. W. Dimond may erect and construct all buildings, machinery, and other appurtenances necessary to the enjoyment of the rights hereby granted, either personally or in connection with others as partners; or the rights, powers, and authorities hereby granted may be assigned to other persons, or to a corporation to be by him or them incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, but in all cases, by whomsoever the rights, powers, and authorities hereby granted shall be exercised, such exercise and operation shall be in such manner as to cause the least inconvenience to the public, and he or they shall, in such use, provide fuel and illuminating gas of the best quality obtainable, which quality shall be subject to the control of such reasonable rules and regulations as the superintendent of public works shall from time to time deem necessary for the protection of the public, and the buildings and machinery, with all appurtenances, to be erected, and general plant to be maintained in connection therewith, together with the offices, books, and accounts of the said persons or corporation shall be open to examination and inspection at all times by the superintendent of public works or his agent duly authorized for that purpose.

Sec. 8. It is further provided that the rights hereby granted shall cease and determine, if operations hereunder are not commenced by beginning the construction of buildings or other works for manufacturing or supplying such gas, or by laying pipes or other conduits in any of such streets, roads, or places within one year from and after the passage of this act, or within one year after the franchise hereby granted shall be approved by the Congress of the United States, should such approval be deemed necessary to the legality hereof; and also that such works shall be in operation and gas shall be supplied for the purpose of this act within two years after such work has been so commenced; and the rights, powers, and authorities hereby granted shall continue to exist and shall remain in full force and effect for thirty-five years from and after the date when the works and plant herein provided for shall have commenced the actual distribution of gas; Provided and lying to the southwest of the Ko-

nahuui range of mountains of said island.

Sec. 2. Said W. W. Dimond shall have the right to erect and maintain at such places, within the limits mentioned in section one, as the superintendent of public works shall approve, such buildings, machinery, and appurtenances as may be necessary for the production, manufacture, and storage of such gas, together with its various by-products, as may be required from time to time during the existence of the rights hereby granted.

Sec. 3. Said W. W. Dimond, for the purpose of distributing such gas for use, shall have the rights hereby granted shall not be considered exclusive.

Sec. 9. On the first day of July of each year there shall be payable to the treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, for and on behalf of such Territory, two and one-half per centum of the gross receipts of said W. W. Dimond for all gas furnished to consumers under the terms of this act.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this 15th day of April, 1903.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

A Bill providing for the construction of a vessel of the first class for the Revenue-Cutter Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a steam vessel of the first class for the Revenue-Cutter Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Infidelity Began Early.

Andrew Cox, the deputy sheriff of Waialua, is suing his wife for divorce. He alleges a long category of abuse at her hands and tongue, including accusations of wrong-doing on his part hurtful to his feelings and good name. In consequence of her alleged brawling he left her three years ago in full possession of the domestic castle. When he married her in 1890, Cox took his bride to his home in Waialua, where she was not allowed to suffer for lack of company. She was expected on the contrary, to share her husband's domicile with his mother, his two sisters, a brother and a brother-in-law. Yet, strange to say, it was at such repartee of relatives that while yet a bride she revolted.

J. becoming suddenly rich, bought a chateau and gave a musical as a house-warming. A violinist from Paris, while carefully tuning his instrument, whispered to J. "It is a Stradivarius, and is more than two hundred years old."

J. after examining the violin minutely, said: "On well, never mind; makes no difference; go ahead; nobody will notice the difference."

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a great favorite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added.

"You can no more turn cod liver oil into a palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for **Hydrocephalus**, **Wasting Complaints**, **Anemia**, **Blood Impurities**, **Asthma**, and **Throat and Lung Troubles**. Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you, and is effective from the first dose. One bottle convinces. At all chemists.

"In Australia I also got some valuable curios which had been gathered by an old Australian explorer. There are collections now being offered for sale, but again I lacked the money to get these. Among the articles I have are shields, boomerangs and spears.

"The flax industry interested me. It is quite large and a big cargo of the product was put aboard the Ventura for shipment to the States.

"I intended getting a collection of corals at Pago Pago, but was unfortunate, as the weather was bad while we were there and I was compelled to give this up."

BRIGHAM'S NEW FINDS**The Curator Brings Some Living Trophies.**

Prof. Brigham, director of the Bishop Museum, returned yesterday on the Ventura from an eight-weeks' absence in New Zealand and Australia, bringing interesting and valuable curios from both countries to be placed in the museum, including some very rare ornithological specimens. The latter are becoming acclimated on the premises of Dr. Brigham on Judd street.

Among the feathered trophies is a kiwi, a wingless bird, which is a relic of the moa, formerly plentiful in the Hawaiian Islands, but now extinct.

The one bird in Dr. Brigham's possession is therefore the only one now in existence here. The kiwi was brought from New Zealand in a box which had three compartments. In two compartments were a pair of wekas, or rail birds, a peculiar fowl which looks much like a hen and walks like the mynah bird. The three birds had to be kept separate as they were prone to quarrel on the voyage. When placed in a large wire enclosure space in the professor's back yard yesterday, they immediately began digging in the grounds for worms and were soon in the enjoyment of a feast.

The kiwi is a very peculiar bird. It not only has no wings but seemingly none of the rudiments. It has long legs, and a very long, slender beak.

After smelling over the ground the kiwi makes up its mind that a worm is in a certain place and it drives its beak far down into the earth until the luckless worm is found. It is then drawn to the surface and eaten. Prof. Brigham says the kiwi has been extinct here for about forty years. In ancient times in Hawaii its feathers were used for the making of royal cloaks. There are cloaks made of these feathers now on exhibition at the Bishop Museum.

Two of the sacred lizards of New Zealand were also brought to Honolulu and are now enjoying life in a water tank at Prof. Brigham's home. These reptiles partake somewhat of the crocodile and alligator as well as the lizard and are quite tame. They are about two feet long. They are becoming rare in New Zealand, and with the above mentioned birds, are protected by the government, there being a heavy penalty attached to killing them. In older times the lizards were worshipped by the Maoris.

In discussing his trip yesterday afternoon, Dr. Brigham said that the result has been satisfactory to him, and he believes that the most cordial relations have been made between the countries he visited and the Bishop Museum.

Everywhere he was assisted in making collections, and had he been in possession of the necessary money he could have made some splendid additions to his New Zealand and Australian collections which would become invaluable in time. His material was brought up on the Ventura and will be exhibited in the museum as soon as it can be classified.

"When I arrived in New Zealand I was given a complimentary pass over the government railroads and had every assistance possible," said he. "They have a promotion committee down there that is hard to beat. You go to their office and tell them you are to remain about ten days. They immediately fill out a card telling you where to go, when to go, how to go, choice of hotels at different places, and your time is worked up into the card up to the very hour you are to leave the country. The Government has photographs on exhibition showing everything of interest to see. The government gave me a very valuable collection of pictures which will be on view here.

"The New Zealand geysers are wonderful, and the surrounding country is beautiful. It is one of the finest places to visit that I can imagine. We went to the place where so many people were killed a short time ago. They were warned not to go near the big geyser, but they did so, and the geyser instead of shooting upwards, went off at an angle. They were swept into the boiling river and cooked. We were very fortunate in seeing an eruption. We were to leave the place at 3 p. m., and at 5 minutes to 3 an eruption suddenly took place. The geyser is a mud hole about an acre in extent. Hot water shoots into the air about a thousand feet, and is a magnificent spectacle. I had my camera set and got a fine picture of it.

"We went into the aboriginal Maori country and I saw some very fine natives. They are of the primitive type.

Many are much finer looking than the Hawaiians, that is some that I saw. Their carved houses are most curious. The government does not allow any of these to be exported unless privileged.

They gave me full permission to remove what I wished, but I lacked the means to bring any here, except some very fine house carvings. But I got things there that I have been looking for years.

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"We went into the aboriginal Maori country and I saw some very fine natives. They are of the primitive type.

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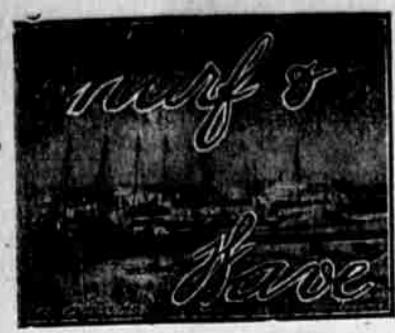
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HOT TIME ON THE OCEANIC WHARF

The Oceanic wharf was crowded with people yesterday afternoon when the steamer Sonoma sailed for San Francisco and there was a happening or two there which caused considerable fun. The band was present.

"Useless" Harris, a well known negro character of Honolulu who recently made a trip to Australia on one of the Oceanic boats as a waiter, had been "seeing the town" all day with some sailors who were on their way home from Pago Pago. They arrived on the dock in a hilarious mood. Shortly after going aboard they passed out a big parcel of Samoan war clubs, mats, tapas, and other curios to Harris. The latter gentleman of color was happy. He was waving happy alohas to his friends when a little man in a blue uniform and wearing a felt hat, Customs Inspector Weedon, rushed on him and took the curios away. No duty had been paid on these and Uncle Sam is particular regarding the bringing of curios here unless they enter the port through the recognized and legal Custom House channels. Mr. Harris got excited. His sailor friends on the steamer saw his predicament and straightway got a letter ready which he could use in an attempt to get the stuff back from the Custom House. Harris saw this and ran madly down the dock to get it. The sailors threw it overboard and it fell too far out for Harris to reach it. In reaching he fell between the steamer and the wharf and only his feet showed above the wharf. Men ran to pull him back up on the wharf but Harris shouted: "Let me alone, let me alone." He was told that he was not on the wharf and that an effort was being made to help him back up to that place.

"Well, my feet are there, aren't they?" he shouted back.

Finally the angry ex-pugilist was got back on the wharf and sharply commanded to keep quiet.

By this time the steamer's gang plank had been taken in and she was moving away. Two tourists rushed on the wharf and wanted to go aboard. A rope ladder was lowered for them. Leis were being stacked on them by bystanders and each man got out a cigar and lighted it. The band played on and the crowd cheered and jeered as the two men struggled up the ladder to the deck of the vessel.

TOO MUCH SUGAR IN THE MARKET

Willett & Gray's circular has the following:

The week has developed an easier tone, making it necessary for the few sellers to make a further concession. Sales were effected at 3%c. duty paid for West India Centrifugals, 36 deg. test, on the spot, which could not be repeated and brought out offerings at 2c. c. and f. for Cuba shipment (equal to 3 11-32c. per lb. duty paid). The easier feeling is due to the heavy arrivals, with the prospect that the receipts for some time to come, from Cuba alone, will be more than sufficient for refiners' requirements.

Some planters need lands, and as a consequence, sugars are offered to refiners faster than needed, causing an expense for carrying, which must be offset by a reduction in price. There is evidently too much sugar in the world, the London market feeling the effect of this, in a decline for the week of 24d. to 3d. in beet sugar. Apparently the return to normal prices can only be brought about by a heavy reduction in European beet sowings this spring. At the close 10,000 bags Cuba Centrifugals for shipment were placed at 2c. c. and f., basis 96 deg. test, equal to 3 11-32c. duty paid, thus establishing a decline of 3c. for the week.

REFINED.—Under a steady, fair demand in the form of withdrawals against old contracts, quotations have remained unchanged, and at the close there are no signs of any immediate change. New business, however, has been light, in view of the weak market for raws, the demand at the close, being on a hand to mouth basis.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago, and Fanning Island, at 6 a. m.

S. S. Nevadan, Greene, from San Francisco, at 7 a. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from San Francisco, at 11 a. m.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, 22 days from Port Blakely, at 5:30 a. m.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Ahukini, at 6:45 a. m., with 5,755 bags of sugar.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 6:45 a. m., with 5,000 bags sugar, eight wine casks, 17 barrels oil, 28 bags rice bran, six car wheels and 71 pkgs. sundries.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports at noon.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.

S. S. Conemaugh, Baring, for Delware Breakwater, at 3 p. m.

S. S. Argyll, Gilboy, for San Francisco, at 2 p. m.



SCHOOL WORK PROMOTES INTEREST IN HAWAII NEI

A Birmingham, Ala., Paper Prints Some Letters From Pupils in the Honolulu Schools About the Land We Live In.

The Birmingham (Ala.) News has the following article embracing some letters from Honolulu:

DEPARTED.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Kauai and Hanamaulu.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Koolau ports at 7 a. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.

S. S. Nevadan, Greene, for Kahului, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for the Colonies, at midnight.

S. S. Nevadan, Greene, for San Francisco, via Kahului, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Maui, Lanai and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per stmr. Kinai, January 26, for Hilo and way ports: Mrs. J. Nawahi, Judge S. B. Dole, W. B. Hopkins, F. M. Hatch, J. J. Dunne, Mrs. Keano Duolit, O. S. Stillman, R. N. Paton, C. Girdler, Dennis Searies and wife, Mrs. L. A. Thurston and child, Miss Potter, F. J. Cross, E. A. Kelly, E. F. H. Wolter and wife, R. S. Holt, A. N. Kekoaikai, George Hunter, A. B. Strong, W. M. Speyer, A. W. Keech, Mrs. W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. A. A. Braymer, S. E. Damon and wife, W. A. Hadden, Mr. Kurisaki, P. Peck, T. C. Ridgway, J. Nakaocon, Mrs. Vierra, J. S. Canario and wife, Mrs. Taylor and daughter, T. A. Hay, F. Winter, A. F. Brown.

AMUSING SUGGESTION.

In the past, the system has been used with New Zealand, Canada, Northern states of this nation and with points in England. The unusual interest which goes with such work is perhaps the greatest argument for its use in geographical study by pupils who are yet young and hardly evolved from the necessity of object lessons. And it must be incidentally a great advertisement to Birmingham for the samples of iron ore, coal seams, coke and slag are the first to go out of the local school to the correspondents who are seeking information mutually with Birmingham seekers of knowledge. After the resources of this district are exhausted, the products both of nature and manufacture in other portions of the state are corralled for shipment. Accompanying all samples are letters explaining the existence of the resources, abundance or scarcity, uses and every property of the things represented by the exhibits.

INTERESTING SPECIMENS.

Recently the Powell pupils, under the direction of the principal, Miss Cahalan, have received numerous letters from Honolulu accompanied by samples of growth of woods, products of various kinds and coral reefs. Among the students are Miss Marguerite Merrill, Miss Gamaliel Dixon, Miss Nellie Newton, Miss Louise Thornbury and Frank Olmstead. The handwriting is vertical and seems to be an imitation of the style until recently taught in the Birmingham public schools. The prettiest exhibit is a fragment of coral reef that has a choco-colored color in contrast with the pinkish along the Florida coast, which is peculiarly white. In the list was also sent a piece of sandstone which was taken from a cave in Hawaii. It differs but little from the same formation in the United States. The most interesting sample in the latest consignment is a string of moss taken from the crater of Haleakala, Maui, the largest extinct volcano in the whole world. This volcano is situated in the vicinity of Honolulu and is an attractive point for tourists and scientists engaged in research of the geology of volcanic action and the theory of the hidden cause. A nest of sandal wood shavings has also arrived with a letter explaining it.

The Honolulu superintendent of public schools by an understanding with Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of Birmingham schools, has confined the correspondence to the sixth grades in this city. It is hoped that later on other grades will be admitted into the practical laboratory of exchange, so to speak, and the mutual knowledge will then be more extensive and varied. Although it is not a text book by authority, the geography supplement offered by the News to annual subscriptions is being used by the students as a guide to the practical work of exchange and personal correspondence. The pupils in the two sixth grades are required to participate in this excellent system and it will be part of the curriculum from now on. The students are taught to go out and get the products themselves. Several have already gone to the iron furnaces of the city and studied the process of making iron from the mining of coal, the uses of coke, gas and other resources in the district. Usually the teachers assign the pupils to various topics. The swift mail service which the United States furnished from any part of Hawaii to the extreme possessions of the United States further assures success in this novel work and will no doubt encourage other schools to annex the system to the branches of geographical and natural study.

REMEDIES FOR LOCAL AILMENTS

Editor Advertiser: It is gratifying indeed, to see the press has at last identified some of our unfavorable conditions and is attempting to find a remedy, viz., lack of tourist traffic and more favorable conditions for the lepers.

In regard to the former, we must

have much cheaper rates from the coast and when we get our customers,

be in a position to entertain them, as well as in other towns and countries,

which get all the tourists they desire.

We have set too high a standard for tourists.

We have assumed that tourists

are all gathered from churches and

Sunday schools and therefore can be

beguiled by that kind of entertainment.

That is a wrong assumption; they usually want little of either; they are out for a good time and know Honolulu is not the place for it.

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